

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

FORTIETH YEAR.
No. 45.

WEEKLY



G. M. DOOLITTLE, of New York,
Director of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

IMPORTANT NOTICES:

The Subscription Price of this journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50c a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "Dec00" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1900.

Subscription Receipts—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and duly credited.

Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

Reformed Spelling.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound. Also some other changes are used.

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

Or, Manual of the Apiary,
—BY—
PROF. A. J. COOK.

460 Pages—16th (1899) Edition—18th Thousand—\$1.25 postpaid.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

This 16th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to GIVE AWAY to our present subscribers, for the work of getting NEW subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

Given for TWO New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two NEW subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let every body try for it. Will YOU have one?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

ALFALFA HONEY*****

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



BASSWOOD HONEY*****

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms in Wisconsin. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Either Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 8 cents; samples of both, 15 cents—to pay for package and postage. By freight—one 60-pound can, 9½ cents per pound; two cans, 9 cents per pound; four or more cans, 8½ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. If ordering two or more cans you can have half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. This is all

ABSOLUTELY PURE BEES' HONEY.

The finest of their kinds produced in this country.

Read Dr. Miller's Testimony on Alfalfa Honey:

I've just sampled the honey you sent, and it's prime. Thank you. I feel that I'm something of a heretic, to sell several thousand pounds of honey of my own production and then buy honey of you for my own use. But however loyal one ought to be to the honey of his own region, there's no denying the fact that for use in any kind of hot drink, where one prefers the more wholesome honey to sugar, the very excellent quality of alfalfa honey I have received from you is better suited than the honeys of more market flavor, according to my taste.
C. C. MILLER.
McHenry Co., Ill.

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Doolittle's Queen-Rearing Book

FREE—For Sending Us TWO New Subscribers for
One Year at \$1.00 Each.

Scientific ** Queen-Rearing,

as practically applied, describes and illustrates a method by which the best Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's ways. It is written for the amateur and veteran in bee-keeping, by Mr. G. M. Doolittle, the leading queen-breeder of the world.

Index to the Chapters of the Book.

Importance of Good Queens; Nature's Way of Rearing Queens; Another of Nature's Way; Old Methods of Rearing Queens; Later Methods of Rearing Queens; New Way of Rearing Queens; Getting the Bees off the Cells; What to do with the Queen-Cells; Queen-Cell Protectors; Nuclei—How to Form; Nuclei—How to Multiply; Bee-Feeders and Bee-Feeding; Securing Good Drones; Introduction of Queens; Introducing Virgin Queens; Keeping a Record of Cells, Queens, Etc.; Queen-Register; Clipping the Queen's Wings; Shipping, Shipping-Cages, Bee-Candy, Etc.; Queens Injured in Shipping; Quality of Bees and Color of Queens; Rearing a Few Queens; Later Experiments in Queen-Rearing; Latest Feats in Queen-Rearing.

Bound in cloth, price \$1.00, postpaid; or we will mail it FREE as a premium for sending us TWO NEW subscribers to the American Bee Journal for one year, at \$1.00 each; or for \$1.60 we will mail the book to any one and credit a year's subscription on the American Bee Journal.

Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO. 118 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

40th YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

No. 45.

* Editorial. *

Confidential to Our Subscribers.—

Now that the flurry and worry of another quadrennial political campaign are over, we can all get down to business again. We would like to suggest that the first business at this office is to continue to furnish just as good a bee-paper every week as we possibly can, considering the support or patronage extended by bee-keepers generally. And sometimes we are led to believe that our efforts to supply a good bee-paper are almost successful—yes, quite so, if we may accept at their full face value the appreciative words so often expressed by some of the best bee-keepers in our land.

Well, there's nothing so very "confidential" in all we have said so far, is there? Right you are; but here's what we want to say very effectively, if possible:

We want *you* to help during this month and next—November and December—to increase by at least 50 percent the regular subscription list of the old American Bee Journal. Will you do it?

How can it be done?

Firstly, the time for renewing for another year your own subscription is near at hand. Don't fail to renew, for by so doing the present large list of readers will remain, and an advance will thus be more easily possible.

Secondly, get at least one new subscriber to send with your own renewal. Now, some will be able to secure more than one, and thus make up for those who can not possibly get a single neighbor bee-keeper to subscribe. There are many who *think* they are just as well off without a bee-paper, but every one who has read any of the papers for even a short time knows better than to believe such a statement, for they can now judge from their own experience.

Now, we are not asking any one to spend his time for nothing when trying to get new subscribers, for we are continually offering valuable premiums for such work. Of course, we can not afford to offer as large, or perhaps as valuable, premiums as can some of the

other bee-paper publishers, for we believe we furnish, every year, for the one dollar subscription, as much, if not more, bee-literature than any other two bee-periodicals published in this country. We are sending 52 copies for \$1.00—less than *two cents each*! Where is there to-day anything like such value for so little money?

But we need not tell our readers what they already know, tho we think perhaps there is no harm in reminding them of some facts that are likely to be overlooked or forgotten.

Now, the question is, Will *you* try your best to help increase the number of regular subscribers of the American Bee Journal, and thus enlarge its sphere of influence, and make possible still greater improvement in its contents? We believe you will. You have done it before, and so we know you can do it again. There is no good reason why the American Bee Journal shouldn't have the largest list of regular subscribers of any bee-paper in America. It has over half as many now, so that it ought not to require such a great effort to put it in the lead.

We shall be pleased to mail all the sample copies of the American Bee Journal that you can use among those whom you would like to get as subscribers, if you will let us know how many you can use; or if you will send us the names and addresses, we will mail them direct. But, please say, when sending the names, whether or not *you* expect to try to get them as subscribers.

Let us all push for a great subscription campaign during the last two months of this closing 19th Century. The 20th Century is dawning. Shall not the old American Bee Journal welcome it with the largest number of the best bee-keepers ever enrolled in one list of regular readers of current bee-literature? What is *your* answer? We are ready to do *our* part.

Cans or Barrels for Honey.—Editor Root is a square man in general, and a square-can man in particular. He says:

"Every now and then we are receiving barrels of honey almost empty. Our readers already know of our experience, of the honey running out, and on to the bottom of the cans, and how the robber-bees made things lively for all the railroad men. Our honey-buyer says square cans should always be used for

white honey. If we get it in barrels we have to go to the expense of putting it into cans, because our trade calls for it in that way. Low grades of honey are generally put up in barrels because the bulk of it is used for manufacturing purposes. But the best grades should be put into cans, if for no other reason than that the honey can be sold in large or small lots. Many customers will take one or two cans when they would not take a whole barrel."

The square five-gallon pound can is the package for holding extracted honey. But you want to be sure that you have a well-made can, for cans sometimes come apart at the seams or joints, and then they will leak worse than a barrel. Tin cans have a big advantage in not soaking up any of the honey as do barrels. There is a big loss due to soakage, and both the producer and the consumer of the honey seem to expect the dealer or middleman should stand that loss. To this we object. If the bee-keeper persists in using the barrels he is the one that should bear the loss from soakage.

A Pocket to Save Wax.—Here is a bright hint from G. H. Harrison, in the Australian Bee-Keeper:

One thing we all want to watch, that is when we *have* the wax, to see that we keep it. I was always a miser in that regard, and carried a wax-pocket, into which every little scrap, bur-comb, or ball of wax, after eating a titbit of comb, was hoarded. Without this, these bits get left on the tops of hives, get melted down, blown away or wasted in some way. In many apiaries the leakage in this way is very great, and in these days we can't afford it.

Agricultural Managers Wanted.—We note the following paragraph on this subject in the October bulletin of the Missouri State University, at Columbia:

MANAGERS WANTED.—Each year the College has numerous requests for young men who are properly trained to take charge of stock farms, dairies, creameries, and orchard plantings. Thus far the supply of men with the proper training has not been equal to the demand.

The same shortage might be noted in regard to managers of apiaries. There is always a good demand for the right kind of young men—those who are properly trained and equipped for the work of managing things agricultural. There never has been such a need as now for educated and pushing young farmers—the kind that know how to do things, and are not afraid of soiling their hands or clothes in doing them.

The greatest weakness in all the trades or professions is the incompetency of the individual. And the worst of it is, many of these same individuals don't care. This is what causes so much vacant "room at the top," and such a crowded condition at the bottom,

of the ladder. The young man or woman who would get up in the world nowadays, as heretofore, must work—must climb. And after doing all that is possible to merit success, competition in many lines of the world's work is so keen, that often it is well-nigh impossible to "Arise and shine." But the discouraged worker never gets very far ahead.

We believe that along agricultural lines is one of the best openings for the young man or young woman who would make the most of life, and also win the greatest success and enjoy life to the fullest extent.

Water for Bees, says Dzierzon, in the *Lpzg. Bztg.*, is of very great importance in the spring. He thinks the best way is to furnish it in combs in the hive. Use a comb that has never contained brood, and the comb will not be injured thereby, no matter how long the water stays in it. According to Dr. Dzierzon, if you want to see how much the bees use, give it to them in a comb, and then see how soon the comb is cleaned out dry.

Age of Brood-Combs.—In one thing the bee-keepers of this country seem to differ from the rest of the world in considering that age is a benefit rather than a detriment to a brood-comb. M. Brabant, in *Le Progres Apicole*, laughs at the idea of brood-combs 10 years old. He says if the bee-keeper neglects to renew them, the bees do not. Give, says he, a set of old combs to a swarm, and watch. After a few days the bees have torn down the cells to the midrib, perhaps even gnawing away the base, and building all new.

American bee-keepers, in their turn, will laugh at M. Brabant, well knowing that comb 10 or 20 years old, if in good condition, will be carefully cherished by the bees, swarm or no swarm. If bees are in the constant habit of renewing comb before it is 10 years old (he says such comb is a myth), they cover up their tracks so carefully that they are never caught in the act. At least not in this country.

Perhaps Mr. Brabant would insist that "locality" has something to do with this matter!

Red Clover and Bees.—S. P. Culley, in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, discusses the chance of getting bees with tongues long enough, so that the crop of red clover honey may be harvested. He seems to favor working at the clover end of the problem, and thinks it is a work for the specialist, and if seedsmen can see enough money in it they may reach the desired result. Editor Root says his company are ready to offer a substantial reward for seed of red clover upon which hive-bees can work, providing such clover will reproduce its kind with constancy; but referring to subsequent difficulties he says:

Even if we did get one variety of short-tubed clover, our bees would go right in and mingle the pollen of the red and short-tubed varieties, with the result that the next crop of seed would grow a long-tubed clover. If we grow the one variety our neighbors would be almost sure to grow the other. Here is a little mountain in the way. If one were to attempt to grow short-tubed clovers he would have to get all his neighbors to raise the same varieties, and here again we might encounter the difficulty that we have already experienced in regard to alsike.

I am not sure, after all, but the problem would be easier solved by stretching the tongues of your bees.

Weekly Budget

Mr. F. GREINER, of Ontario Co., N. Y., wrote us thus appreciatively, Oct. 27th:

"The report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association is interesting indeed. It seems to me it is the best report we ever had."

Mr. G. M. DOOLITTLE is pictured on the first page of this number. He needs no introduction to our readers. The engraving shown is a new one which we had made last week from his latest photograph, taken within a month. So all can now see just how their and our good friend looks on paper. We think it is a most excellent picture of Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. WALTER S. POWDER, a large city honey-dealer, in an article in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, says: "I hope the day of putting honey in barrels is past." Blessed hope. Then when bee-keepers will use only the best-made tin cans, and not poorly-made ones, everybody will be happy. The 60-pound tin can is a winner for holding and shipping extracted honey.

Mr. E. S. LOVESY, of Salt Lake Co., Utah, writing us Oct. 24th, said:

"The honey crop here this year, if we consider the entire State, I think was only about half of the usual amount, and possibly not over an average of 50 pounds per colony. While some run into the hundreds, many did not get over 25 pounds to the colony. I appreciate very much the dress, general appearance, and contents, of the 'old reliable' American Bee Journal."

Mr. JAS. A. STONE, of Sangamon Co., Ill., wrote us as follows, Oct. 30th:

"I am glad to see the picture of Father Langstroth's monument in the Bee Journal, and I think the words of the inscription could not be better. We bee-keepers surely have one poet in our ranks.

"Bees have worked a little all fall, and are at it yet, as we have had no killing frosts so far. Our bees were light, we thought, at Fair time—the last week in September—but now they are very heavy, so we will not have to feed them."

OWN LAND OF YOUR OWN.—Mr. T. B. Terry is known almost everywhere in this great country of ours as one of its leading farmers. We have met him, and have heard him speak to an audience. He knows several things, and can tell all about them. Here is a sample of the kind of advice he writes for the *Practical Farmer*—every boy should read it and profit by it:

Hold on to your land, friends, if you have some. If you haven't any, it will be a good thing to work for. It is inspiring actually to own even a small piece of land. Mr. G. tells how he traded an old watch, not worth a dollar really, for a little piece of poor land when he was a boy. And then his father said he paid too much for it. But he said he went out on that land, poor as it was, after it was deeded to him, and it thrilled him thru and thru to think he owned the ground he stood on, away down to the center of the earth, away up to the stars. Birds were sitting on the branches of the trees, and singing—his trees and his branches, and their songs never sounded so sweetly to him before. It is a

valuable ambition for every young man, every boy, to own a piece of land, if no more than an acre. Save your money, boys, toward buying some land where you can make a little Garden of Eden, your home when you get older. Perhaps it would be well to put your money in a good savings bank, and let it accumulate until the right time comes for investing it. If you loved the country, with its pure air and sunshine, and quiet and independence, as much as the writer does, you would never pay one cent for tobacco or liquor, but would save everything possible to be used in getting a country home for your best girl and yourself. I hardly ever talk with a business man in town without finding out that he means to get a farm to live on in his old age. Many men working on a salary have said that, as soon as they could pay for a good farm they intended to change their business. Most men love the country, in summer at least; and in many sections now it is easy to live on the farm and get into a large place by electric car readily. Thus, one can live in the best place and have many of the advantages of town within his reach.

THE REFORMED SPELLING used in the American Bee Journal seems to be gaining a foothold among its readers. Here is what Dr. Miller wrote us last week:

I wish to remark that I am surprised at the effect the reformed spelling is having. I am surprised to see so many who send questions using it.
C. C. MILLER.

We have often noticed that those who write to us are rapidly falling into line, and are naturally beginning to write their words as they read and see them printed in the American Bee Journal. It is strong evidence that the spelling of the whole English language could be reformed in a very few years if all publications would unite for its success. But we are willing to be among the leaders, and let the rest follow when they get ready to do so.

LITTLE MISS ETHEL ACKLIN was quite a favorite at the late convention, with her songs accompanied on the piano by herself. Her picture graces a page in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*. She is as winsome as can be, even fascinating Dr. Mason, and tempting him to race around in the hall during intermission. Did we hear some one say that it doesn't take very much in the feminine line to fascinate the Doctor? Well, that may be true; but the jovial Doctor and Miss Ethel were all right, and helped much to make the great convention a complete success than it otherwise would have been.

WHILE STENOG, of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, may sometimes seem a little exacting in his criticisms, he is nevertheless a good critic in the true sense of the word, and likes to mention the good as well as the bad. Here is his estimate of the report of the Chicago convention now running in these columns:

The prominent feature of the "Old Reliable" just now is the report of the late Chicago convention. This is doubtless the best report of the best convention the bee-keepers of this country ever had. The report alone is worth all the paper costs for a year.

Mr. C. A. HATCH, of Richland Co., Wis., writing us Oct. 29th, said:

"There has been more than the usual amount of feeding necessary this fall to prepare bees for the winter. I had plenty of honey in the combs for mine, but one bee-keeper reports feeding 3,000 pounds of sugar for winter stores."

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Proceedings of the 31st Annual
Convention of the National Bee-Keepers'
Association, held at Chicago, Ill.,
Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

(Continued from page 694.)

A. V. Bishop—I came here this afternoon to attend your exercises and to hear the discussion from my friend and colleague, Mr. Burnett, on the trials of commission merchants. I am also in that class of business myself, and I was thinking as he spoke about ignorance, that there is another sister who always goes along with Ignorance, and that is Superstition; in this case it may be Suspicion. We stand in a place where we are suspicioned by our shippers, and they expect we are going to be like the firm down in Buffalo some years ago, which consisted of I. Catchem and U. Cheatem. But allow me to say in this presence that commission merchants are, as a rule, good men, very much like yourselves, that we do have a conscience, and that we do purpose to do about the fair thing, or else we would not do anything a great while. Mr. Burnett referred to a shipper of 1876. I have had shippers who started over 30 years ago, and they are alive now, and they are not afraid to ship some more. The trials of the commission merchant lie along the way of the fact that the shippers do not understand what the commission merchant has to do. We want to take a case of honey, for instance, and present to our patrons. He says, "Is that honey all right?" I say, "Yes, sir, the man that shipped that honey puts as good sections in the front of the case as he does in the back of the case, and just as good in the back of the case as he does in the front of the case." He says, "I will take that if you know that is true." But we open the case of honey and we find in the center some poor sections; then we find in the back, where they don't expect you will ever go, some very poor. That is one of the trials which we have in selling honey; and it is very desirable that the shipper of honey should treat the commission merchant fairly, that he may stand up and defend his patron, and that he will also supply his customer so he will be satisfied. We stand, as it were, between two fires. We don't want to get burned on your side or on the side of our customer, because we simply serve the interests of both. We desire to do that, and to be treated fairly. If we ship honey to a man, that man expects to get a fair return, and will get a fair return considering the quality. We are supposed to know what the market demands and the difference between white and black, and the difference between No. 1, 2 and 3, and we get as near to the value as circumstances will permit. We desire to have your confidence; we desire to build on that basis, because a man stands then as a reciprocal law, and it is the only way to prosper, and we will prosper if we do that. Men ship honey to market and expect the next day to get a return and get full value; that can not always happen. Honey is a luxury, and a very desirable thing. I like to have it on my table every day in the year. I love to smell it because it is very sweet. We want a good quality, and then we can obtain a good price. If it is poor quality you can not expect to get as good return as if it is first quality. The trouble always comes from a man who sends an inferior article. If there is a shipper on earth who knows what No. 1 honey is, and puts it up in No. 1 style, he knows very close what he is going to get. A man who ships an inferior article and expects to get a good price is the man who finds fault—he is the one who says he is treated unfairly. That is one of the trials we have to meet. I thank you for listening, and I appreciate this presence, and I hope all here will remember that a commission merchant has his trials, and you must help him to obtain the good prices by sending a good article.

Mr. Hatch—I would like to ask Mr. Bishop what kind of a case he prefers to have honey in, what size and what style, 12-pound, 24-pound, or 48-pound.

Mr. Bishop—In answer to that I would say a one-story case is preferable to two-stories; a 12 or 24 section-case is desirable in our markets. I believe the one-story case is

shipped with less breakage than the two-story case, and when honey is commanding the price it is now, it is better to have a good proportion in small cases. Many times a dealer will buy a small case when he will not buy a large one. I find the small cases hold a lot, and there is less breakage, it is very easily inspected, and, if found to be all right, it sells very readily.

Mr. Hatch—Does Mr. Burnett agree with that?

Mr. Burnett—Yes.

Dr. Mason—Mr. Burnett says the trials of commission men are the result of ignorance—ignorance of whom—commission men? I have found the trials of the commission men have been largely the result of the ignorance of the commission men of the men they are having to deal with. I have made collections in several instances in the name of the Association, from commission men that were not acquainted with this Association. As soon as they became acquainted with it they were ready to "pony up" the cash. I am going to report one case. He buys and sells honey, and has been for two years trying *not* to settle a bill with a member of this Association, and this year we are going to expose him; it will come out in my report to the Association. He will not get any more honey from any member of this Association, or anybody we can influence. His name is H. P. Robie, editor, and, I believe, proprietor, of the Successful Farmer, Sioux Falls, S. D.

R. L. Taylor—I would like to ask Mr. Burnett and Mr. Bishop what advantage there is in non-drip cases.

Mr. Burnett—A non-drip case, I think, is quite an advantage, if the inquiry is confined to that case. It is a great injury to a nice shipment of honey to have one case injured and smear a half dozen or more of the others. There is some ignorance about managing those non-drip cases. If the party putting the honey in the non-drip case does not fasten the strips in the bottom of the case so as to keep them in their proper place, they are really a detriment to the honey. The sections get out of place and get damaged in that way. When the strips are properly put in their place, and the paper properly arranged, I certainly recommend the non-drip case.

Mr. Bishop—I agree heartily with what has been said, and the cause of the advantage is when these pieces are fastened they hold the drip from the sections and prevent it running out and smearing other cases, unless there is so much breakage as to run over the strips. If there is only a little drip, the lower portions of the sections do not get smeared with the honey, and when they come out they are clean. It is an advantage, decidedly so.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pres. Root—If there is nothing further, we have come to the special order of business, the election of officers of the annual meeting, or executive committee. The other officers are elected in the beginning of the year thru the work of Mr. Secor. We will now listen to nominations for president.

Mr. Kretchmer—I nominate Mr. E. R. Root for president.

Mr. Abbott—I second the nomination. We have had a most excellent meeting, and a most excellent chairman, and I do not think that we have any disposition to make any change or put anybody else in nomination. The fact that he has been able to get such men as Mr. Burnett on the program by such a shrewd scheme as he has practiced, is an indication to me that he is the very man for the occasion; and this meeting having proven so very successful under his direction, I think it is no more than fair to the Association that we work him a little longer. He won't want to, but he will. He will kick about it and think somebody else ought to have the honor—don't pay any attention to him; it will all come right in time, and I second the nomination most heartily.

Secretary Mason—For fear Mr. Root may be a little slow in appointing tellers to count on his side, I am going to take the liberty of appointing tellers. We have no vice-president here, so I suppose I will have to do this work.

Pres. Root—We have not heard any other nominations yet.

Dr. Mason—We are not going to have any other. I will appoint Mr. Moore, Mr. York, and Mr. Green as tellers. If there are any other nominations to be made we will listen to them after we have voted.

Mr. Smith—I move the rules be suspended, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Association for Mr. Root for president.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Dr. Mason cast the vote for Mr. Root for president for 1901.

Pres. Root—I was not expecting anything of this kind. I had in mind two or three other gentlemen who would be most worthy of your honor. I had an intention of doing something of this kind, and thought I would be able to do it, but when I get such men as Messrs. Abbott and Mason against me, it is pretty hard work.

Dr. Mason—We want you to understand you are not running this Association entirely.

Pres. Root—I want to thank you all for this exhibition of confidence. I am no speech-maker. If I wanted to make a really good, all-around speech I would call on Dr. Mason and Mr. Abbott, and a few of these other friends. We will now listen to nominations for vice-president.

Dr. Mason—I would like to nominate Mr. R. C. Aikin, of Colorado.

The nomination was seconded, and on motion the rules were suspended and the secretary instructed to cast the vote of the Association in favor of Mr. Aikin for vice-president.

□ Dr. Mason—I don't want anybody to get the impression that I am trying to run this convention, but I do want to nominate Mr. Moore for secretary.

Mr. Moore—I withdraw absolutely. I could not take it under any circumstances. I move that the rules be suspended, and that Pres. Root be instructed to cast the ballot for Dr. Mason for secretary.

The motion of Mr. Moore prevailed, and Pres. Root cast the ballot for Dr. Mason as secretary.

Dr. Mason—I want to say in regard to the work that has been done this year, you are largely indebted to Pres. Root for the success of this meeting. I never had so much trouble with a president before in getting up a program as I have had with him; it was trouble, trouble, all the time. I could do hardly anything with him; he was bound to have his own way. He has had it, but I have agreed with him every time; but he has worked faithfully; he has spent time and money; he has not spared himself work and trouble. And I want to say another thing, we owe the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association a great, big debt of gratitude for the way they have treated us. That will come out in the way of resolutions. These nice badges they presented to us free of expense. You know they are somewhat expensive. We have appreciated this, I am sure. Another thing, we have here sample copies of the American Bee Journal, the Bee-Keepers' Review, the American Bee-Keeper, and Gleanings in Bee-Culture—they are here for you to take with you; take them home and read them, because each and every one of them has some good things in it.

Pres. Root—Do you wish to make a motion or offer a resolution?

Dr. Mason—No, that will come in later.

TRIALS OF THE COMMISSION MERCHANT (CONTINUED).

Pres. Root—I was going to say we had to chop off the discussion we had a little while ago right in the midst of the time it was most interesting, and Mr. Hatch suggested he would like to ask the commission men some more questions. If it is the pleasure of the convention I will turn it over to Mr. Hatch and tell him to "fire away." Silence gives consent. Mr. Hatch will put more questions.

Mr. Hatch—it is not often that you can get two commission men like Mr. Burnett and Mr. Bishop where we can question them. We have one bone of contention, and that is, What is the best package for shipping extracted honey? Now that we have these two commission men here—and they probably handle the biggest part of the crop of this audience—if we can have their opinion on this question as to which is the better, cans or kegs for extracted honey, it will be dollars and cents in our pocket. I would like to have them give their opinion.

Mr. Moore—This matter will come up on Thursday afternoon in Mr. York's paper, and it seems to me we might pass it over to be discussed under that paper.

Mr. Hatch—These men won't be here then, in all probability; we want their opinion now. Mr. York's opinion is all right.

Dr. Mason—Mr. York may want to re-write his paper after he hears what they have to say!

Mr. Burnett—I am very much indebted to my fellow merchant for the kind manner in which he has come to my support this afternoon, and as I have pride in all these things—and especially as this is my home—I desire to tender the opening address to Mr. Bishop, and I ask the president to ask him to make the opening address on this very important matter.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles.

One of the Borers—A Bee-Killer—Swarming.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

UNDER a separate cover, in a little box, I send you a singular insect which I captured in the act of working its ovipositor in the seams of a water-cask between the staves. The cask is kept standing near my well. If you will kindly tell the American Bee Journal about it you will greatly oblige me.—A. R. SEAMAN, Pennsylvania.

ANSWER.—The insect came safely, tho it was a wonder that it did so, as the slight pasteboard box was crushed as flat as a griddle-cake. I know the insect well, as I have seen and taken many in Michigan, and some of the same genus here. This one—*Tremex columba*—is very common in Michigan, and is a borer. It is a Hymenopteron, and so belongs to the same order as do our pets of the hive. The bees, however, are the highest of the order, while these "horntails," as they are called, are the very lowest. They are very large, often more than one and one-half inches long, are a smoky-brown in hue, with an abdomen whose black is lined with yellow after the fashion of many wasps. Very likely this color arose, thru natural selection, to mimic bee and wasp so these would be past by a ravenous bird in quest of savory insect. The bird has learned to respect wasp and bee because of previous experience, and has now a wholesome dread of any insect in stripes. Thus our horntail may thank his ringed dress for escape from many a bird banquet.

At the tip of the body is the large ovipositor, referred to by Mr. Seaman. This is triple in its make up, like that of the bee. It, however, can not sting. It uses this to bore into wood, as this is one of the great family of borers, and the larvæ do very much harm by thus boring into trees. They often bore into the hardest, like the maple, to find a safe place to lay their eggs. As they do this in the bright sunlight, and are often a long time doing it, we see that they would be greatly exposed were they not guarded by their stripes.

I say that maple is a common tree for them to bore. I have given a fine picture of this pigeon *Tremex*, as it is often called in my "Maple Sugar and the Sugar-Bush." It often gets its large auger in so far and tight that it can not get out. I have caught them in this dilemma, and one now is in the museum of the Michigan Agricultural College that I captured thus fastened, and he, or she, I should say, now is pinned with a chip of the wood where it was impaled, if that is a proper way to state it. Very likely it gets so weary boring in the hard wood that it is too weary to extricate its auger.

The *Tremex* is not very common, or else it would work great harm in the timber of our forests. They work on not only maple, but beech as well. While, as I have shown, they are safe largely from the birds, they are not so from a large, fine *Ichneumon* fly. This great fly, longer even than the horntail, and with an ovipositor three inches long, finds the place of the boring larval horntail, and bores in and lays the fatal egg—fatal to the latter. These also get caught, as I have frequently seen them and taken them apparently fixt to the wood where they were boring for the *Tremex*. Isn't it curious that they can tell just where the borer is, tho the latter is deep in hardest wood? They doubtless have sense-organs that we could not begin to equal.

THE PHYMATA OR BEE-KILLER.

The other day some goldenrod came to me in a box, while I was busy with my large laboratory class. I opened it enough to see what it was, and to read a word in a note that an insect was in the flower of the plant, and thus hid could kill bees which it was quick to capture and kill. I did not see where the letter, which was lost, or box came from, nor who sent it, but I am of the opinion that it came from the American Bee Journal office.

The insect was one of the bee-killers, *Phymata erosa*. It has strong, jaw-like front legs. By use of these it can grasp and hold even the strong, stout bee until it sucks its blood and life from it. It is strange that the *Phymata* is colored like the flowers, so it is hid in its own color, and, like the horntail, it is saved or helped by its strange mim-

icry. This law of mimicry is a great savior in the lower realm of life. In the horn-tail it keeps the bird away; in the Phymata it hides the foe so that the bee runs into the very jaws of death. The student of insects, indeed of all life, sees countless examples of this mimicry in his quests, and soon comes to regard it as a great factor in the economy of life.

The Phymata is curious in the wonderful development of its leg-jaws, which I have figured in detail in my "Bee-Keepers' Guide." On pages 419-21 will be found full drawings and description of the structure of the insect and its work.

SWARMING CRITICISMS.

Mr. Editor, why can we not all be as kindly and sweet in our criticisms as is Mr. Hasty? I will tell you why it is—we have not all the same measure of the Christ spirit as he has. Wouldn't it be blessed if we had? Hasty illustrates most perfectly the passage, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." I wish all hearts had the abundance of kindly feeling and sympathy that is ever shown by our friend. I would like to visit his place; and there is one thing that moves me thus, and that is the man there that every bee-keeper has learned to love.

I, of course, meant famine swarms in speaking of swarming because of no food. Swarms that occur early in the spring—disturbance is surely what sends them off. I still believe it is in other normal cases. We know that bees often prepare the home in advance. This being true, we may believe that they always do, till our good friend, or some other, shows to the contrary.

I have always wondered that the opinion so generally prevails that bees will not cluster without the queen, as that is almost always the case, as I have observed for years.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Successful Cellar-Wintering of Bees.

BY DANIEL WHITMER.

MY hives are the 8-frame Langstroth, with honey-boards on all, some with wood and others with perforated-zinc boards, and having a super of my own construction for surplus comb honey, altho I use some of the Heddon reversible supers with good success.

I place bricks having two holes in each on all hives, and use small, flat blocks, fitting them in the holes for summer use as sign-blocks. One side of the block is painted, and the other is left the color of the wood, but planed, upon which I make any record necessary in the manipulation of my bees. By the position of the bricks, sign-blocks, and entrance-blocks on the hives, I can see at a glance, no matter what part of the yard I may be in, any colony that has swarmed, any that may be queenless, any that may be weak, and almost anything that needs to be done without opening the hive for investigation.

I pass thru the yard every day in swarming-time to see by the sign-blocks any colony needing internal work of any kind, such as pruning queen-cells, introducing queens to queenless colonies, grafting cells, liberating queens, etc. Of course, I use numbers on the hives, and keep a record on a double slate for each season.

I have catalpa trees in my apiary, which are very profuse bloomers, and do not make as dense a shade as some other trees, but enough so I do not need shade-boards.

My apiary contains 160 colonies, nearly all being pure Italian bees, and are docile and amiable to handle. I have not purchased a queen for 10 years or more, but rely on my own rearing of queens for purity.

The front row of hives to the right in the yard is 1½ rods from my dwelling and bee-cellar, and just north of them the rows of hives run east and west and dug north and south. The rows of trees are located the same way, presenting a very attractive appearance to visitors in the summer time.

Under my dwelling, or a part of it, is located my winter repository for the bees. The main part of the house stands with the gable end north, and on the east of this, or to the left, is an addition 14x24 feet, under which I place the bees, on the floor; and on a level with the floor of the main house is our dining-room. In the east end of this addition is a honey-room, made by a partition thru it 10 feet from the east wall, and a door from the dining-room opens into it. In this room I keep comb and extracted honey, as well as doing the extracting, putting sections together, putting foundation in brood-combs and sections, etc. In the partition and in the dining-room there is a chimney, and in the

back of the flue in the honey-room there is a 4-inch hole just opposite the hole in the flue in the dining-room; and in the floor of the honey-room there is also a 4-inch hole with a thimble in it to receive a 4-inch pipe running from 10 inches of the cellar-floor upward, intersecting the hole in the flue in the honey-room, making a ventilator of 12 feet in length from the bottom of the ventilator. I have a funnel-shaped apparatus to assist in drawing out the impurities of the cellar, if any have collected, and it is quite a success, as there is quite a draft when the hand is placed in the mouth of the ventilator.

When the temperature of the cellar gets too low I close the mouth of the ventilator with a stop with springs riveted to it, pressing it against the inside of the pipe. I keep the temperature as near 45 degrees, Fahr., as I can, and, strange to say, it is not a difficult task to do this.

Besides this ventilator, I have two windows in this cellar—one on the south side of the cellar wall, and midway from each corner. This window is under the veranda, the latter being on three brick pillars, hence all open underneath, giving plenty of air to the windows.

Midway in the wall on the east end of the cellar I have another window the same size as the first mentioned, namely, 12x24 inches. These windows lie the long way horizontally with the wall on the outside of the window-frame. I have wire-screen tacked on, such as is used for screen doors and windows. This is for the purpose of keeping bees, flies and varmints out of the cellar, as well as to protect the straw in the ventilating-frame, which I am now going to describe.

This ventilator is composed of a frame made of ½-inch lumber, made to fit exactly the inside of the window-frame, and as large as the window-frame is wide inside, less the jam or rabbet in which the glass window-sash fits. On one side of these ventilating frames I nail strips of wood ½ inch by ¾, then fill and pack snugly with straw or marsh hay. Then on the other side nail the same kind and size strips. These strips of wood keep the straw from falling out of the frames. When I place my bees in the cellar I shove these ventilating frames in the window-frames of the cellar. These frames are a necessity for the very good reason that they keep the cellar dark so the bees will not leave the hives in wintering, and at the same time give sufficient pure air, which is quite satisfactory.

On the inside of the window-frame I have a window-sash containing six lights, three on each side of the sash, giving a dead-air space when the sash is placed in the jam and closed. These windows are used in cold weather to prevent the cellar from getting too cold. The sash is hung on hinges on the upper side, and to the upper jam of the cellar window-frame, so that when I wish to raise the window-sash for ventilation, or for any other cause, all I have to do is to take hold of the lower side of the sash and raise it up, fastening it to the ceiling of the cellar. This gives me perfect control of the interior of the cellar, so far as humidity and temperature are concerned.

My bee-cellar is 24x14 feet, outside measure, 6½ feet deep, is walled with stone from the bottom up, and is 18 inches thick. I would not have any other kind in this locality. The bottom of the cellar is composed of sand and gravel, and is perfectly dry. By the way, I am considering the propriety of cementing the bottom of my cellar, for the only reason that it would be more convenient and satisfactory to sweep the dead bees off the cellar floor, yet I do not know whether it would be for the best. Will some one having experience come to my rescue by informing me about it? I wish to let good enough alone.

I have another building north of the one just described, 11x24 feet, and a cellar under this one also. This cellar runs northward toward the apiary, and is the same depth as the bee-cellar. There is a door opening into it, thru which I carry the bees into the repository. In cold weather I keep this door closed, which is also used as a means of ventilation. Pretty big tube, isn't it (this cellar) thru which to breathe oxygen? But, you see, I like much of it for my pets, and it makes me rest at night.

In the north end of this cellar I have another door with a window in it, also a window on each side, so that I can ventilate as I please, and darken them if I choose.

I have but three steps to get on a level with the bottom of the bee-cellar, as my house is on a hill, and the bottom of the last cellar mentioned opens out in the side-hill. This makes it easy to get into the cellar with the bees, which I carry by means of a rope doubled just long enough so I can place it over my neck and around the opposite side of the hive from me, and under the cleat on the hive ½ inch below the top of

the hive. These cleats are intended for covers or rims to telescope $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over the hive, as well as for hand-holds.

I tier up my bees in the cellar three and four high, if necessary. I place them 8 inches above the cellar bottom, on scantling which are resting on brick, and I do not allow the scantling or hives to touch the walls of the cellar. I have had as high as 247 colonies of bees in this cellar at one time with success, losing none but queenless colonies, which I would just as soon lose as not. For several years I have lost but one or two colonies each year in wintering. Give me good, strong colonies with 20 pounds of honey each, and I can go to sleep at night knowing that my bees are coming thru, tho we may have zero weather for months at a time.

The bottoms of my hives are nailed fast to the body. The hive-entrance is left open $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 inches. The honey-boards are left on the hives with a quilt or muslin cover well propolized on the boards. They have no upward ventilation, but I am of the opinion that it would be better if there was more room between the frames and bottom of the hive.

I place my bees in the cellar about Nov. 20, and leave them until the forepart of April, or until they can gather from black alder, black willow, and the soft maples.

St. Joseph Co., Ind.



No. 4.—Interesting Notes on European Travel.

BY C. P. DADANT.

BEFORE I leave Geneva I must mention the pleasant surprise we had there. We staid but a day, and, in the morning, as I walked away from the breakfast table, in the Hotel Suisse, I found myself face to face with Mr. J. T. Calvert, the business manager of the A. I. Root Co. I was so much astonished to find him there that I had to hear his voice before I recognized him. I knew he was in Europe, but thought him far away. He was with the Christian Endeavor people, and they had just completed a tour of Switzerland, while we were beginning ours. As you will readily imagine, we had a good, long talk about Europe, and about the possibility of our meeting again, which we did at Paris, later on.

So we started on our trip thru Switzerland, and the first night was spent at Fribourg, where we were lucky enough to happen on the evening of a concert by the world-renowned organs of their cathedral. I had heard church organs many times before, but none such as these. They are said to be the finest in the world. The church is lighted only sufficiently to allow the visitors to find their way to the seats with a very few dim lights, and in the darkness of that imposing edifice one listens with wonder to music which runs from the frightful sounds of a terrific thunder and wind storm to the sweetest strains of the Alpine horn from the distant mountains. We only spent an hour there, but we were both, my daughter and myself, so entranced with the music that we thought we had been there but half of that time.

The following day saw us at Berne, the capital of the Republic, and we visited the new Federal Palace, saw the parks, paid our compliments to the Bernese bears, and crossed a few of the suspension bridges over the Aar River, which winds about the city at the bottom of a deep gorge in the manner which seems to be customary with the Swiss streams. It makes the landscape very picturesque.

From Berne we went to Thun and crossed the Lake of Thun on a steamer to Interlaken, with mountains on both sides, and the Jungfrau and its snowy summit in the distance ahead. The town of Interlaken, with the two lakes of Thun and Brienz on either side, with half a dozen inclined-plane railroads ascending high peaks within half an hour's ride in almost any direction, with its fine hotels, and rugged surroundings, seemed to us to be the very center of the tourists' excursions. And there is no lack of tourists anywhere, especially English and Americans.

Well, we took in the trip to the Jungfrau, or rather to the spot that was nearest to the Jungfrau by rail, inclined-plane railroads, and went up beyond the line of the pines where nothing but a little short and velvety grass grows. For a few days bees were entirely forgotten, yet I must say that I found profuse blooms and bees at work upon them, almost as far as the station called Kleine Scheidegg, which is but a mile or two beneath the eternal snows of the peaks, and about 8,000 feet above sea level.

Switzerland is certainly well fitted for bee-keeping, for all of its uplands are pastures, and many of the slopes in the valleys are in meadows composed of different plants which bloom profusely. The mode of agriculture of the

Bernese Alps is very peculiar, and puzzles the traveler who looks for a large number of cattle in a country where everything is meadows. But no cattle are to be seen about the farms at this time. During the winter the cows are kept in the valleys, well stabled in the village barns, and fed on the hay gathered in summer. As soon as spring opens they are put into the hands of a shepherd, who takes them up the hills, and drives them farther and farther up as the snow disappears, so that when summer comes they are all on the cliffs away up above the pines, each cow with a bell, herded, milked and sheltered among the precipices on the heights just below the snows of the peaks.

In the meantime, the farmers in the valley below harvest two crops of grass from their fields and store it in little sheds—broad-roof "chalets"—built here and there and everywhere, all along the slopes. This hay is fed to the cattle as they come down away from the snows at the approach of winter. It is in this manner that they have solved the problem of removing their crop from often inaccessible fields. So there is an almost perpetual travel with the cattle from the valley to the mountain in the spring, and from the mountain back to the valley in the fall. The short, but thick and tender grass, growing on steep hill-sides, among rocks and bushes, in ditches, and, in fact, in places where a man can hardly hold himself upright without a support, is all cut, cured, and put away, and is said to pay well for the labor involved, altho I am sure that our average American farmer would not think it worth the trouble of harvesting.

Apiaries are numerous, and as the Swiss farmer is very fairly educated, movable-frame hives are much used. Nearly all the honey is extracted, as in France, for the reason that it sells best in that shape.

In most of the Swiss hotels where we stopt during our trip, we were served extracted honey at the breakfast table, the early breakfast usually consisting of milk and coffee with bread, toast and butter. I have since been told that a great deal of adulterated honey is sold under the name of "mellose," but I must say that what I ate at different times seemed to me to be excellent honey, for it had the flavor, the consistency, and the sweetness, of the true article. Their best honey is harvested from esparcet, but they have also a great deal of alfalfa, rape, mustard, and an abundance of fruit-bloom, besides the wild flowers of the meadows that I have mentioned previously.

Our ascent on the inclined-plane railroad to the Jungfrau's new electric road was the pleasantest of our trip. The road follows the windings of the Linth—a precipitous stream formed from the water of the melting snows—to Lauterbrunnen, thence it ascends the edge of a cliff on the left, and from hill to hill reaches Wengern, Scheidegg, where the electric road branches off and goes down again on the opposite side in an irregular circle to Grindelwald and back to Interlaken. When we reached Lauterbrunnen, where we had a 40-minutes stop, I spied a small village thousands of feet over our heads on the right, with a cable road leading to it by an almost straight route. I asked some one the name of that village. "It is Murren," was the reply. I felt rather sorry that we had not decided to go that way, it seemed so high up. But soon after that the train started up the opposite hill, and I was so busy admiring the frightful way in which we were leaving the tall pines like green spots under our feet—as each of the little engines, with its single car of human freight, pushed us up farther and farther—that I forgot all about Murren. When we arrived at Wengern, I saw a few clustered houses away down below us on the opposite hill, and asked again what village that was. "It is Murren." Our ascent had been so rapid that I did not realize till then the dreadful height we had traveled.

Those far-up mountain-peaks, which seem to be lost in the clouds, and entirely remote from civilization, are nevertheless daily visited by thousands of people. The train on which we made the ascent was divided into five sections, each of one car and one locomotive, each section about 200 feet from the next, so that in the windings of the ascent we could easily see one section above us and one below. I calculated that about 200 people were with us at that hour, and as there are three or four trains each day, and hundreds of pedestrians besides, who take great pride in walking every inch of the way, I am satisfied that over a thousand people made this trip the same day that we did. But when the snows are reached few are the lovers of danger who go farther.

But go up ever so high you will be sure to find the inevitable dealer in picture postal-cards, alpenstocks, and St. Bernard dogs. Everybody gets the postal-card craze, for

every one is desirous of making his friends acquainted with a view of the fine scenery he sees, and altho those photographic views are cold when compared with the reality, they convey some idea of the wonder of those scenes.



Mr. Perry McDowell and His Apiary.

MY beginning in the bee-business was in 1888, when I found and captured a swarm in a tree in the woods, and from this start has grown my apiary, as shown by the accompanying picture.

Besides the hives there will be seen the small trees which furnish shade for the hives, and the two persons are myself and little boy—my only help in the business.

In the 12 years my apiary has grown from the one swarm to 60 nice, healthy colonies, with a yearly output of over 2,500 pounds of honey.

I have also improved my stock by buying queens from the best breeders in the United States, until I now have them to the highest degree of excellence; and from the old oak-tree to the latest improved hives, run especially for comb honey, and as yet I have never been able to supply my home demand for honey at fair prices.

My success with bees has aroused great interest thruout the community, and so visitors at my place are many, all of whom express surprise at my supply of stock, and the honey I handle.

Besides the honey-production, I have been fairly successful the last two years in rearing queens on the "Do little" plan, for myself and neighbors.

During my 12 years' work with bees, I have not lost a single colony by moth, and have won all the premiums offered on honey that I competed for at county fairs.

As shown in the picture, my apiary faces east, and the small trees are fruit-trees.

Mason Co., Ky.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Molasses Not Good for Winter Stores.

I have 3 colonies of bees that I have to feed. What is the best feed? How is molasses? Is it as good as sugar? Bees did not do much here the past summer—from 15 colo-

nies I got only 100 pounds. Sugar is a little too high to buy at 7 cents a pound. I want to feed before it gets cold.

NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—You can feed molasses in the spring late enough so the bees are flying every day, but don't think of feeding it for winter unless you think that's a cheaper way to kill the bees than to brimstone them. It seems a good deal to pay 7 cents a pound for granulated sugar, but it's about the cheapest way to get along, and better than to let the bees die to save a dollar or so per colony. Don't dream of using anything but the best honey or granulated sugar.

Propolis in Water-Tight Cracks.

How do the bees crowd propolis thru between the edges of the sections when they fit together *water-tight*? Don't say you "don't know," for we think you *do* know. Don't forget the trowel theory, or that the propolis may be "partly digested."

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—Bees crowd propolis into cracks perhaps not entirely water-tight but certainly very small. I wouldn't like to be too positive about it, but I think they do it with their tongues, when the propolis is warm and thin. By the "trowel theory" I suppose you mean the theory that a bee uses its sting as a trowel for spreading wax. If it can spread wax with its sting, it ought to be able to work propolis in the same way. The trouble is that there is not the slightest proof that the sting is ever used for spreading wax, the whole "trowel theory" being one of the wildest vagaries ever conceived in the brain of man. I think there is no proof that propolis is ever "partly digested," nor is there any need of such belief. On a hot summer day propolis becomes so thin that it is easy to believe a bee's tongue is sufficiently strong to crowd it into a small crack.

Tendency to Balling of Queens.

1. I appeal to you in my trouble, and altho you appear to be nearly omniscient in relation to bee-matters, I fear you will reply, "I don't know." My trouble is, the tendency my bees have to balling their queens.

First, a virgin queen, if in a moderately strong colony, is apt to be balled before she becomes fertile. My fertile queens often disappear, and as I frequently find one in a ball, I infer that that is the way the others went. Sometimes, during the honey-flow, I cage the queens, and liberate them near its close, and encourage breeding to secure a good supply of young bees for winter. On releasing the queens they nearly all disappeared, and by watching I found that they were balled.

I next tried caging the queens with bee-zinc, thinking that as the bees would all the time have free access to the queen they would certainly receive her kindly when released. But, no! I have tried the different plans advised for the introduction of queens—tobacco-smoke, leaving the bees queenless for some time in a box, *a la* Doolittle, etc., but generally to no purpose. I can not unite two weak colonies or allow a number of strange bees to enter a hive, without endangering the queens, no matter how much I smoke them. Some time ago a swarm left the hive, into which I had put them, and went into another hive, and both queens disappeared; they were both fertile.

I have had very good success with bees with this exception, and if you can give me a remedy you will do me a great service.

Never, to my knowledge, have I had but one case of the queen being balled, until 6 years ago, and I never heard of but one person complaining of such experience, and his only related to virgins; and so he put them in very small nuclei—just a handful



Apiary of Mr. Perry McDowell, of Mason Co., Ky.

of bees with each queen—till they commenced laying. I can save my young queens in that way, but then I can not safely give them strength except by giving them hatching brood, and I do not often have a frame of that without larvæ, which these few bees are unable to nurse.

Heretofore my bees had been blacks and Italians till 6 years ago, and since then I have had a mixture of golden. And the man who had trouble with his virgins also had some golden blood with his. Is it possible that that cross has had anything to do with it?

Unless you have heard of other such cases I fear you will consider me untruthful, and perhaps insane; but I don't know that I can furnish you any "more reliable testimony"—except for you to come and see for yourself.

2. Is it considered that bees that have been reared in a foul-broody colony have less vigor and energy than others?

When I read of using bees for incubators, my daughter suggested that "fowl"-broody bees would be best for that purpose.

WYOMING.

ANSWERS.—1. If a man should tell me that his bees came into his house, took some ropes, and harnessing part of their number moved their hive into a more sheltered location, I would have some doubt as to his veracity or sanity; short of that I could swallow whole almost anything told about bees, so I have no trouble in believing your story.

I wonder if you have told the whole of the story. You don't say what you do when you find a queen balled. Do you just leave the queen to her fate, or do you try to rescue her? I often find a queen balled, and if I try to free her from her tormentors, there is danger she may be treated the worse for it. But when I find a queen balled, I close the hive as quickly as possible, and the next time I get around to the hive the probability is that the queen is all right. This is true whether the queen be a laying one or a virgin. It is probably a very common thing for virgin queens to be balled on returning from a wedding-trip, for the commonness of torn wings points that way, but if the bee-keeper does not interfere they are likely to come out all right.

When a queen is caged, the bees seem to think she is not all right, for if she's all right why doesn't she keep on laying? And so it is not strange that they may have some thought of superseding her?

When giving strange bees to a queen, the chance for peace will be greater if the strange bees are from a queenless colony.

One would hardly think that a certain strain of blood would make a difference about balling queens, but still it is possible.

2. Yes, the likelihood is that bees in a foul-broody colony are weaker for the presence of the disease.

Carpenter-Bees—Presence of Drones.

1. I enclose you two Marechal Niel rose leaves that bees have cut pieces out of and carried off, for what purpose I would like to know.

2. Do the presence of drones in hives at this time denote queenlessness?

ALABAMA.

ANSWERS.—These leaves were not cut by hive-bees, but by carpenter-bees. With powerful and sharp jaws like a pair of scissors, they cut with great rapidity. Then they carry away the pieces and use them to construct a very ingenious nest.

2. The presence of drones is not conclusive proof of queenlessness. Here and there a few drones may be found quite late, and in rare cases they are suffered to remain over winter, notwithstanding the presence of a good queen.

Transferring Bees—Queen-Excluders—Extracting-Frames.

1. When and how would you transfer colonies in hives with odd-size frames into dovetailed hives with Hoffman frames filled with full sheets of foundation? I do not want to increase my number of colonies nor diminish my honey crop.

2. I am thinking of producing extracted honey. I do not like queen-excluders. Would you advise me to tier up and extract from the hive-bodies?

3. Are the shallow extracting-frames better than the full-depth ones?

NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. If white clover is your main crop, at the beginning of the white clover harvest take away all combs from a colony and give frames of foundation in place. That

will leave the colony in the condition of a swarm, without thought of swarming, and giving full attention to the honey-crop. Just possibly, however, you might transfer the combs from one frame to another in fruit-bloom, saving the expense of the foundation. If you intend to work for extracted honey, proceed in this way: At the beginning of the harvest, put on the stand a hive filled with frames of foundation, over this a queen-excluder, and over the excluder the hive of brood, bees, etc., making sure that the queen is in the lower story.

2. Better overcome your dislike to queen-excluders. If that's too tough a job, tier up, and extract from those combs that have the most honey and the least brood.

3. Yes, the objection being that they can not be used interchangeably as brood-combs.

Late Dividing—Catnip Seed—Bee Journal Index.

I have 4 colonies of bees that gathered enough for winter, but no surplus. There was no surplus honey in this locality this year.

1. I have one colony of bees with two full brood-chambers—one the regular brood-chamber; I put the other on for honey, and the queen took possession, and now there is brood in both. Can I make two colonies of this? There are too many bees to drive into the one body. I believe there is but one queen. I have the 5-banded Italians.

2. Where can I obtain catnip seed? and at what price?

3. Is there an index to the Bee Journal? KANSAS.

ANSWERS.—1. At this time of year it would be unwise to divide the colony. The colony is in all probability none too strong for good wintering, and when a cold day comes you may be surprised to find into what a small space the bees can pack themselves.

2. For 5 cents you can get a packet of catnip seed from any leading seed-dealer. Watch the advertising columns of the Bee Journal about next February or March for seed offers.

3. A full and very valuable index appears at the close of each volume of this journal.

Value of Having Queens Clipt.

I wrote you some time ago your premium queen was killed, but she is not. I placed the caged queen between the combs for the bees to eat out the candy, and I did not open the hive till 10 days later, at which time the queen was out of the cage and there was no eggs laid but a number of sealed queen-cells, and I at once told you the queen was lost.

But a few weeks ago I sent to Ohio for an Italian queen; on receiving her I wanted to introduce her to this same colony. I opened the hive and found the colony strong in bees, and plenty of brood, and your queen with the clipt wing.

I always thought the new queen destroyed the cells as soon as she got out of the cage.

The queen is a good layer, for she has a strong family, and I will say the clipt wing saved your queen. I am thankful for having it so arranged as to have them clipt. The bees from your queen are one, two, and three banded, and I am well pleased with them. I will try them in 1901 as honey-gatherers. I hope you will excuse my mistake.

IOWA.

ANSWER.—This is another instance of the advantage of having a queen clipt. But for the clipt wing this queen would have been destroyed as an interloper. It also shows that one must not be too hasty in voting a queen absent. Many a time it happens that a new queen does not lay for several days after leaving a cage; in some cases not for a week. Neither is the presence of queen-cells in such cases proof of queenlessness.

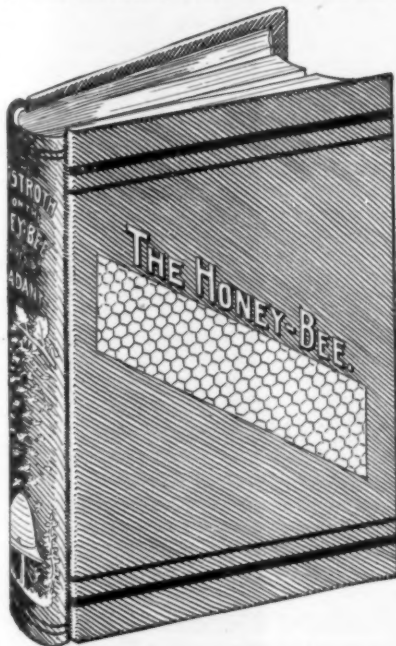
"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

Langstroth on... The Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—1899 Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son.



Each subject is clearly and thoroly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helpt on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.25, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.75; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us **THREE NEW** subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION

Wholesale and Retail

This foundation is made by an absolutely non-dipping process, thereby producing a perfectly clear and pliable foundation that retains the odor and color of beeswax, and is free from dirt.

Working wax into foundation for cash, a specialty. Write for samples and prices.

A full line of Supplies at the very lowest prices, and in any quantity. Best quality and prompt shipment. Send for large, illustrated catalog.

GUS, DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

Beeswax Wanted.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Wooden Cell-Cups.

As a result of Mr. Doolittle's ingenuity it is quite likely that the bee-keeping world will be provided with a cell-cup, at an early date, which is practically indestructible. By its adoption, the use of cell-protectors will become entirely uncalled for in the queen-rearing apiary. Having queens hatch from holes in a block of wood has something of the sound of a fairy tale; yet this is exactly what Mr. Doolittle has been doing, and we are indebted to him for an account of his experiments in this line, as well as for specimens of the cells from which queens had hatcht.—American Bee-Keeper.

Putting Up Fruit with Honey.

I often read of putting up fruit with honey, but seldom see any reference to what constituted a decided objection to using honey instead of sugar for that purpose, if not done rightly; namely, a strong twang about the product, which, to my taste, is not nearly so agreeable as the taste of fruit put up with sugar. This seems to be owing either to the change of taste which honey undergoes when heated too high, or to strong-tasting honey, or both. But once at Mr. R. D. Willis' house I tasted some peaches put up with honey, which I would not have known had not been put up with sugar, if I had not been told. At one of the Montrose meetings Mrs. Willis told her method. She uses none but the whitest, first-crop alfalfa honey, which has the least twang about it of any honey gathered here; puts a small quantity of it in a shallow pan on the stove, together with a small quantity of peaches, and stirs constantly, removing before the honey is heated enough to alter its flavor, and never using the same honey twice. The idea is to keep from heating the honey all you can, and use only the whitest honey.—F. L. THOMPSON, in Progressive Bee-Keeper.

Honey Your Porridge.

If you have the exceedingly unaristocratic habit of sugaring your porridge, try a little honey on it instead of the sugar some morning. You will find it a great improvement on sugar.—MARTHA'S MANAGEMENT, in Chicago Record.

Outdoor and Indoor Wintering.

The beginner may be at a loss to know which method of wintering may be the right one for him, and it will be a good thing for him if he can fall back upon the experience of others in his region. If he cannot do that, the wise thing is to try both plans and compare results. Even with this he may not be able to come to any definite conclusion until after a term of years, for seasons vary so much that what is

Sharples Cream Separators: Profitable Dairying

DR. PEIRO.
34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FOR SALE! Best Extracted Alfalfa Honey.

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Bees' Honey. Packt in 5-gallon tin cans, of about 60 pounds each, two cans to the case, 7½ cents per pound, cash with order. Buy direct from the home of Alfalfa. We can please you. Headquarters for ALFALFA and SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write for prices. **Vogeler-Wiedemann Co.,** 60-62 W. First So. St., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. 43Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

Root's Goods at Root's Prices—POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free. **WALTER S. POUDER,** 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Belgian Hare Guide AND DIRECTORY OF BREEDERS. Price 25c. Inland Poultry Journal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually workt the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN, Sole Manufacturer, Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Best on Earth

What? Our New **Champion Winter-Cases.** And to introduce them thruout the United States and Canada we will sell them at a liberal discount until Oct. 15, 1900. Send for quotations. We are also headquarters for the **NO-DRIP SHIPPING-CASES.**

R. H. SCHMIDT & CO. Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED!

A lad 17 to 18, strong, active and resourceful, having had 2 or 3 years' experience with bees, to take a responsible part in the management of my apiaries next spring. I will give \$15.00 a month, with board and lodging, to such an one, with an increase salary and interest in profits after first year. **W. R. ANSELL,** 45Atf 1031 Burns Avenue, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD

will sell tickets within distances of 150 miles, Nov. 28, 29, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip, account of Thanksgiving Day. Return limit Nov. 30th.

This road has three thru trains daily to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston, carrying vestibuled sleeping-cars and affording excellent dining-car service, individual club meals being served, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for reservation of sleeping-car accommodations. Chicago Passenger Station, Van Buren St. and Pacific Ave., on the Elevated Loop. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. 39

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Last winter's cut of basswood is the whitest it has been for many seasons. We are now making sections out of this new stock and therefore are in a position to furnish you with the very finest quality in the market.

LEWIS WHITE-POLISHT SECTIONS

Are perfect in workmanship and color.

Orders shipped immediately upon receipt. A complete line of everything needed in the apiary. Five different styles of Bee-Hives.

Lewis Foundation Fastener simplest and best machine for the purpose. Price, ONE DOLLAR, without Lamp.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis., U. S. A.

BRANCHES:
G. B. LEWIS CO., 19 So. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.
G. B. LEWIS CO., 515 First Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENCIES:
L. C. WOODMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.
FRED FOULGER & SONS, Ogden, Utah.
E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Missouri.
Special Southwestern Agent.

SEND FOR CATALOG.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WHY NOT BE SURE ABOUT IT?

On Trial, you pay for it after thoroughly testing it. Put eggs in it, make a hatch, then you'll know if you want it. First prize at World's Fair, Medals at Nashville, Omaha & Nat. Export Expo. Sole makers of Simplicity Incubators. Catalogue and "Poultry Helps" for 5c stamps.

COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., 3 Water St., Delaware City, Del.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



**26 cents Cash
paid for Beeswax.**

low, upon its receipt, or 28 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

**CALIFORNIA
BELGIAN
HARE
ASSOCIATION.**
(INCORPORATED.)

We Are Importers and Breeders

of Belgian Hares. Our stud is led by Wantage Fox, (score 96); Champion Duke of Cheshire, (winner 1st First and Gold medal); Buttercup (score 96). We have an unusually good lot of youngsters. For prices, etc., address our Chicago office.

CALIFORNIA BELGIAN HARE ASSOCIATION,
Breeding Farm, Alameda, California. 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Have You Either an Orchard or Garden?

Have you anything to do with either Fruits or Vegetables? Then keep in touch with your work by subscribing for the

American Fruit and Vegetable Journal

Published at
713 Masonic
Temple....
CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample copy free. Mention this paper.

I have before me a copy of the American Fruit and Vegetable Journal, which I like pretty well. It fills the bill better than any paper I have seen lately.
IRA C. TRACY,
Foreman in the Home Nurseries.

I was much pleased to receive your publication. It is a very neatly printed and well edited journal, and merits success.
D. W. BARKLEY,
Editor of the "Rocky Ford Enterprise."

All departments of the Fruit and Vegetable business discuss by practical and experienced persons.

FREE!

We will send the above Journal absolutely FREE for one year as a premium to all old subscribers sending us \$1.00 to pay their subscription one year STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Both papers for the price of one. Send your renewal subscription to this office while this offer is open. Both papers, \$1.00.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, 118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.

best for one winter may not be best for another. If he is without any precedent, a careful study of conditions may help to a decision whether to risk the greater part of his bees out or in. Upon this point here are some wise words from the editor of Gleanings in Bee-Culture:

The beginner will often ask the question whether he shall winter bees indoors or out. The answer to this will depend upon the weather conditions. If one has in his locality cold weather that lasts nearly all winter, with only now and then a day of temperature above the freezing-point, I would recommend by all means indoor wintering; or if the weather conditions are such that there is a month of cold weather ranging from 10° above to 10° below zero, then a warmer spell a little above the thaw-point, followed by 3 or 4 days of weather at that temperature, followed again by freezing weather, such weather continuing clear up till actual springtime, then I would still advise the indoor method. But if, on the other hand, the winters are somewhat open, there being perhaps a month of zero weather, followed by a month of warm open weather, continuing thus thru the winter, the bees should be wintered outdoors in double-walled hives. We may have in our locality a month of real cold weather, but two weeks is about as long as it lasts at a time, when we will have a general breaking-up, a thaw, and perhaps rains. This will last for 3 or 4 weeks, when we will have another cold spell, lasting possibly a month. This kind of weather will continue in alternation till along in April. In such a climate the average beginner will do far better with the outdoor method.

GENERAL ITEMS

Hoping for Better Things.

The bee-business is at rather a low ebb here; last year was the worst one ever known in this locality for bee-keeping, and this year is but little better. But we are not going to give up just yet.

White clover is looking fine, so we hope for better things another year.

J. I. CLARK.

Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 30.

Short Honey Crop.

My bees did fairly well, but most of the bee-keepers in this locality complain of a short honey crop.

I like the American Bee Journal so well that each week I anxiously await its coming. I would not be without it for twice its price. WM. HARTWIG.

St. Croix Co., Wis., Oct. 29.

Japanese Knotweed.

I send a sample of a plant. The flower is on each little spur, and grows out on either side about 3/8 of an inch. It is pure white, and bees work on it more than on any other plant I ever

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

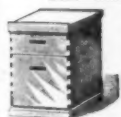
How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.10, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

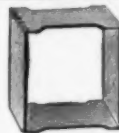
GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.



BEE-HIVES AND HONEY-BOXES,

in car lots—wholesale or retail. Now is the time to get prices. We are the people who manufacture strictly first-class goods and sell them at prices that defy competition. Write us today.



Interstate Box & Manufacturing Co., Hudson, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



saw. As the plant grows the blossoms continue to come out to the topmost branch. It is not a common plant in this section, and I have the only one I ever saw. It grows with a stout, woody stock, and dies in winter, springing up from the root in early spring. What is it? and how came it to grow in my yard without planting?

F. R. WEBSTER.

Cheshire Co., N. H., Oct. 26.

Prof. C. L. Walton, of the Lake View, Chicago, High School, says:

The specimen is Japanese knotweed, *Polygonum zuccarini*, and belongs to the buckwheat family. It is a native of Japan, and is cultivated in this country as an ornamental plant. In common with many other cultivated flowers it escaped, and is found growing wild in restricted sections on the Atlantic coast. Belonging as it does to the buckwheat family, it furnishes considerable honey, as this seems to be a characteristic of the entire family.

Just how the plant got started in Mr. Webster's garden I can not tell, but being a perennial it might have been planted by a former owner, or the wind or a bird might have carried the seed from a distance and dropt it there.

C. L. WALTON.

Some Experience with Bees.

I started with two colonies in movable-frame hives, and afterward bought two and caught one, and increased to 11 in two years. I bought 3 Italian queens of different breeders, and they are doing fine. My way of introducing them is to make the colony queenless for 3 days, go thru and destroy all cells, remove some brood for empty comb—if necessary, or early in the season—then remove the covering from the queen-cage, and the cork or cardboard over the candy, lay it just over and between two frames, replace the

We Can't Give Away Anything

You pay for what you get in this world. You understand that. But as a business proposition we want you to try our great medicine for Indigestion. Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, "the Blues," and like complaints—

Laxative

NERVO-VITAL

Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

Handsome
Stick Pin

FREE!

If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANEE, ILLINOIS.

[This company will do exactly as it promises.—Editors.]

A HANDY TOOL-HOLDER!

Sent by Express, for \$1.50; or with the Bee Journal
one year—both for \$2.00.

Every Manufacturer, Miller, Carpenter, Cabinet Maker, Machinist, Wheelwright and Quarryman, Farmer, or any one using a grindstone, should have one of these Tool-Holders. One boy can do the work of two persons, and grind much faster, easier and with perfect accuracy. Will hold any kind of tool, from the smallest chisel to a draw shave or ax. Extra attachment for sharpening scythe blades included in the above price. The work is done without wetting the hands or soiling the clothes, as the water flows from the operator. It can be attached to any size stone for hand or steam power, is always ready for use, nothing to get out of order, and is absolutely worth 100 times its cost.

No farm is well-equipped unless it has a Tool-Holder. Pays for itself in a short time.

How to Use the Holder.

DIRECTIONS.—The Tool is fastened securely in the Holder by a set-screw and can be ground to any desired bevel by inserting the arm of the Holder into a higher or lower notch of the standard. While turning the crank with the right hand, the left rests on an steadies the Holder; the Tool is moved to the right or left across the stone, or examined while grinding, as readily and in the same way as if held in the hands.

For grinding Round-Edge Tools, the holes in the standard are used instead of the notches.



GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BEE QUEENS
Smokers, Sections,
Comb Foundation
And all Apian Supplies
cheap. Send for
FREE Catalogue. E. T. FLANAGAN, Bellville, Mo.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FREE FOR A MONTH

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Satisfaction guaranteed or money
refunded on every

MARILLA

INCUBATOR & BROODER

We sell. Are not those reasonable terms? That shows you how much faith we have in our machines. Either HOT WATER or HOT AIR machines. A child can work them. Eleventh year on the market.

MARILLA INCUBATOR CO.
Catalogue 2c. Stamps. Box 31 Rose Hill, N.Y.



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGONS

excel in quality, strength, durability. Carry 4000 lbs. They are low priced but not cheap.

Electric Steel Wheels—straight or staggered oval spokes. Any height, any width of tire to fit any wagon. Catalogue FREE.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 16, Quincy, Ill.

The Fannie Field Poultry Pamphlets Cheap.

We will mail you your choice of any of the following 64-page poultry pamphlets at 10 cents each, or all 3 for only 25 cents—while they last:

POULTRY FOR MARKET.—It is written for those who wish to make poultry-raising profitable.

CAPONS AND CAPONIZING.—It shows in clear language and by illustrations all the particulars about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money out of them. Every up-to-date poultry-keeper should have it.

OUR POULTRY DOCTOR, or, Health in the Poultry Yard, and How to Cure Sick Fowls. All about poultry diseases and their cure.

Remember, we mail the above at 10 cents each, or all three for 25 cents; or for \$1.10 we will mail the three pamphlets and credit your subscription to the American Bee Journal for one year. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

quilt, let alone for 6 days, and all is well.

I made a great mistake in taking some bees on shares, and probably if I had taken some bee-paper in time my apiary would have been saved. I noticed after taking them that these bees did not work as briskly as mine, or increase as fast, and when I examined them I found diseased brood. I hardly think it is foul brood, but, if it is, my loss will be somewhere near \$50 or \$60, and that would pay for two or more bee-papers for several years! I take two bee-papers, and if my apiary is wiped out I will continue to take them and start again in the business, as I have a great demand for honey.

We hear reports on the honey crop from Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, but nothing from Indiana—the garden spot of the United States. I think there is honey in Indiana, and I won't give it up just yet. With the poor season I secured about 30 pounds per colony from those that were in a condition to store honey.

RIX L. HASKITT.

Tipton Co., Ind., Oct. 20.

Bees Didn't Do Well.

Bees have not done well in this part of Ohio this season. I had 40 colonies, but 5 of them starved to death, and I had to feed the balance 800 pounds of sugar.

We have had several big rains during the last 5 or 6 weeks, and white clover has come up thick.

NOAH THOMAS.

Darke Co., Ohio, Oct. 26.

Cotton-Bloom Honey.

I am a beginner in the bee-business, and am very anxious to learn all I can of it. I have a number of colonies, and all have done exceedingly well this year, averaging about 50 pounds to the colony. The cotton-plant is our mainstay here for honey, and it is a good one. Our entire section is planted with it, and our bees lay in great stores of honey from the time it begins to bloom until November and December, sometimes. The honey from cotton-bloom is light-colored, very clear, and mild in flavor. It is as clear as glycerine, and the combs are almost as white as snow.

R. P. DAVIES, M.D.

Lamar Co., Texas, Oct. 29.

No Lost Swarms—An Explanation.

For the benefit of all bee-keepers in general, and Mr. Whitney in particular (see page 555), I will tell of a "like occurrence," except that no swarm was lost.

June 27, I clipped a young black queen. Wishing to Italianize this fall, on Aug. 28th I found the queen in the top of a 2-story 8-frame dovetailed hive. Her wings were entirely gone, tho I had only clipped a part on one side. She was very active, and of common black stock. I took her away, and looked thru the combs twice for the other queen which I felt sure they had, because they were much stronger than I expected, had more brood, and were both black and hybrid bees. Sept. 1st I found so many eggs that I hunted till I found a fine, active young queen.

Now I'll explain: Last summer when I realized that my Dr. Miller queen

would be too late for use this season, I got one elsewhere, which arrived June 11th. I also got some experience when I tried to introduce her—the queen was balked, etc. However, success rewarded my perseverance, and soon she was treating us to a "praise service." I had let her loose on a comb, and she stopt several times to pipe. Looking closely we could not see a motion of wings or body while she was piping, but she seemed to be flat on the comb with her head in a cell, and her throat on the edge of it. In a few days a queenless colony was starting cells (part of which were finished in the young black queen's hive), in the second story, and no excluder on to keep the queen below.

The blacks had built cells of their own which I cut out. June 27th the black queen went up into the top to lay, and my choice cells were destroyed. Then I put capt cells into West cages, till I could prepare nuclei and have ripe cells for them. Some hatcht in less than 16 days, and I lost them, or supposed I had, till I found this young queen. This shows that the young queen was reared in the hive while there was a black laying queen in it all the time.

I now have 40 colonies, mostly with Italian queens mated, there being few of the pure stock near me, but lots of blacks and hybrids. I workt for increase, so secured no honey this year. The honey crop has been light in this valley for two years.

In closing, let me thank you, Mr. Editor, for the Dr. Miller queen, which came Aug. 6th. Not a bee died in the mails. Some queens have hatcht from this stock.

CLARK S. FUGE.

Clackamas Co., Oreg., Oct. 13.

Clumsy and Capricious Spelling.

[Our system of spelling is so irrational that one wonders how it happens that educated men, apparently kind-hearted in other respects, should insist that tender childhood shall continue to be tortured by it. The number, however, of those who are outspoken against the continuation of the atrocity is on the increase, and some day the number will be so great that they will not fail to be heard. Here is a man who speaks in no uncertain tones in that most influential of all dailies, the Chicago Record:—EDITOR.]

EDITOR THE RECORD:—I can offer no adequate explanation of the discreditable fact that college freshmen misspell one out of every eight fairly selected words. It certainly seems to suggest that spelling is neglected or improperly taught in the high schools, as intelligent and systematic drill will certainly enable any one of fair ability to write correctly all words in common use. I have often said, however, and take this occasion to repeat, that the authorized spelling of English words is so clumsy and capricious as to be a national scandal and disgrace, and that the educators and legislators who tolerate such a chaos are far more to blame than the young people who are confused by it. To adopt the rules of spelling recommended by the English and American Philological Association

would save years of time to scholars, and millions of money to printers and the public. A rational, uniform spelling, a straight road to good speech and writing would be more valuable than a transcontinental railway or a Nicaragua canal or decimal coinage. Why can not we have it?

C. W. PEARSON,

Professor of English, Northwestern University.

Illinois.—The 10th annual convention of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the State House at Springfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 20 and 21, 1900. The I.O.O.F. will have their State meeting the same week, and we get the benefit of their rates, going Monday and Tuesday and returning as late as Saturday. Round trip tickets must be obtained at starting point in order to get the benefit of the rates. A good program is expected. Those who wish the full benefit of the meeting will have to be in attendance.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

R. R. No. 4, Springfield, Ill.

Colorado.—The Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held Nov. 21, 22 and 23, 1900, in Denver. The horticulturists meet at the same time and place.

F. RAUCHFUSS, Sec.

Box 378, Denver, Colo.

Dishorning Cattle.—Dairymen and breeders who are competent to speak on the subject are unanimous in their approval of the practice of dishorning, both from the humane and the practical money-making point of view. A great deal depends, however, upon the manner in which the operation is performed. The accom-



panying illustration shows the Webster Convex Dishorner as used in conjunction with the Bucker Stock-Holder. The Convex is one of the simplest, and at the same time most powerful, dishorners made, having a double action, and making a smooth, clean, quick cut, with the least possible pain to the animal. One special advantage is the fact that it is open on one side, so that it hooks onto the horn, being easily put in place and easily removed, if the animal for any reason becomes unmanageable before the cut is made. Mr. Webster, the inventor of this and other instruments used in dishorning, has had unusual success in placing it in the hands of farmers and breeders. The large sale it has had is ample testimony to its value. All western orders are filled from the Chicago store, thus effecting a saving of time and freight, but all correspondence should go to the home office. Send for the illustrated pamphlet on dishorning. Address, George Webster, Christiana, Pa., and please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-SUPPLIES.

—Muth's Square Glass Honey-Jars.—
Send for Catalog.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED.

C. H. W. WEBER,
424tf 2146 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Fancy white, 16c; No. 1, 14@15c; No. 2, 12@13c; amber, 10@12c; dark, including buckwheat, 9@10c. Extracted, best white, 7½@8c; light ambers, 7@7½c; dark ambers and buckwheat, 6½@6¾c. Beeswax, 28c.

A steady market prevails with all the best grades of honey in good demand.

R. A. BURNETT & CO

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Fancy white comb, 14@15c; receipts light; amber, 13@14c; dark amber, 9@11c; slow sale. Beeswax, 24@25c; fair demand; light receipts.

W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO.,
Successors to C. C. Clemons & Co.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Fancy honey is just about unobtainable, and not a case noticed in market. Such would sell at probably 20c. Few lots fair to good are selling at 16@18c, and very poor 14@16c. Shortest crop we ever heard of. Wax—none coming. For extracted, Buffalo is a poor market.

BATTERSON & CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—We quote fancy white, 17@18c; No. 1, 16c; mixt, 15c; buckwheat, 13@14c; amber, 13@14c. Extracted, white, 9@10c; mixt, 8@8½c; dark, 6, 6½@7c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Our market on honey continues strong, with light receipts. Fancy one-pound cartons, 17c; A No. 1, 15@16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted from 7½@8½c, according to quality. Beeswax steady at 25@27c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The demand for fancy comb honey is good and finds ready sale at 16@16½c; No. 1, 15c. The demand for extracted honey at present is slow and offer same by the barrel as follows: White clover, 8½@9c; Southern, 6½@7½c; Florida, 7@8 cents, according to quality. Beeswax, 27c.

The above are MY SELLING PRICES. I do not handle any honey on commission, but pay spot cash on delivery.

C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—During the past two weeks, receipts of comb honey have been quite extensive, several carloads of California and Nevada honey having arrived, and some large shipments of buckwheat, and for the present there is plenty of supply to meet the demand. We quote: Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, white, 14@14½c; fancy amber, 12½@13c; amber, 11@12c; buckwheat, 10@11c.

There are no new features in regard to extracted honey. The demand is fair at unchanged quotations. Beeswax dull at 27c.

HILDRETH & SEIGELKEN.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, 13@14c; darker grades, 10½@11c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber and dark, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

Market firm for comb honey, but not much call for extracted.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—White comb, 13@14c; amber, 11½@12½c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7½c; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

Stocks of all descriptions are light, and especially is water white scarce, the latter being hardly quotable. Stocks of amber comb are of fair volume for an off year. Former quotations remain in force, with market decidedly firm for all desirable stock.

WANTED—HONEY AND BEESWAX.

We have a tremendous and growing trade in this line, and would like to hear from all who have such goods to sell in any part of the country, with quality, description, and lowest cash price. THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.

Wanted To Buy Honey

What have you to offer and at what price?
33Att ED WILKINSON, Wilton, Wis.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip has been authorized to points within 150 miles, on the Nickel Plate Road, Chicago Passenger Station, Van Buren St. and Pacific Ave., on the Loop. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St.

38

We have a Large Stock on hand
and can ship promptly.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Hives, Extractors

OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE
BEE-KEEPING LINE.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, East Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Crimson Clover	70c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Alsike Clover	80c	1.50	3.50	6.50
White Clover	90c	1.70	3.75	6.50
Alfalfa Clover	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

CHEAP FARM LANDS

Located on the Illinois Central R.R. in

*** SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ***

and also located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R.R. in the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi—specially adapted to the raising of

CORN AND HOGS.

Soil Richest IN THE World.

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,
Ill. Cent. R.R. Co., Park Row, Room 413,
24A24t CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FALL SPECIALTIES

Shipping-Cases, Root's No-Drip; Five-Gallon Cans for extracted honey, Danz. Cartons for comb honey. Cash or trade for beeswax. Send for catalog. M. H. Hunt & Son, Bell Branch, Mich. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

23rd Year Dadant's Foundation. 23rd Year

We guarantee satisfaction. **

What more can anybody do? BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.

Why does it sell so well? **

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by Mail.

Beeswax Wanted ***

AT ALL TIMES.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

MADE TO ORDER.



Bingham Brass Smokers,

made of sheet-brass which does not rust or burn. It should last a life-time. You need one, but they cost 25 cents more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes.

No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing and does not

DROP INKY DROPS.

The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire. Prices: Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four-inch Stove, per mail, \$1.50; 3½-inch, \$1.10; three-inch, \$1.00; 2½-inch, 90 cents; two-inch, 65 cents.

BINGHAM SMOKERS

are the original, and have all the improvements, and have been the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for 22 years. Address, T. F. BINGHAM, FARWELL, MICH.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



One-Pound Square Honey-Jars,

\$5.00 a gross; 5 gross, \$4.80 per gross.

WINTER-CASES, 10 for \$7.00. CARTONS—the best made. Catalog of Apiarian Supplies and Queens free.

Apiaries—Glen Cove, L.I. I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Four Celluloid Queen-Buttons Free



AS A PREMIUM
For sending us ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to the American Bee Journal for three months with 30 cents, we will mail you FOUR of these pretty buttons for wearing on the coat-lapel. (You can wear one and give the others to the children.) The queen has a golden tinge.

This offer is made only to our present regular subscribers.

NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate, it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

Prices of Buttons alone, postpaid: One button, 8 cts.; 2 buttons, 6 cts. each; 5 or more, 5 cts. each. (Stamps taken.) Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

